MADISON SQUARE—\$:30—The Man on the Box.

MAJESTIC—8—Wonderland,
MANHATTAN—\$:20—Monna Vanna,
MENDELISOHN'S HAIL—\$:15—Tullus Cæsar,
NEW-AMETERDAM—\$:15—The White Cat.
NEW-TORK—\$:15—Little Johnny Jones,
PRINCESS—\$:15—Zira, Venue THEATRE—2—8 Olives
PRINCESS—\$:16—Zira, Venue THEATRE—2—8 Olives
Twist—TWENTY—THIRD—STREET—Williams—&
Walkor Co.—FIFT-EIGHTH—STREET—Wundeville—
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY—FIFTH STREET—
Romeo and Juliet.
SAVOY—8:15—The Walls of Jericho.
WALLACK S—8:20—The Squaw Man.
WEST END—\$:15—Checkers.

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Business Notices. OCTOBER LEADS.

Ten Months Past

and The Tribune's Gain in Advertising Increases. Abundant Evidence of a Popular Advertising Medium.

In the ten months ending October 11, 1905, The New-York Daily and Surday Tribune printed 887,407 Lines of Advertising excluding Tribune advertisements)
than during the same period of 1904.
r words, this is a gain in ten months of Over 2.808 Columns.

An average gain of over 9 COLUMNS A DAY. Circulation Books Open.

New York Daily Tribuna

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—In the wreck of the Southampton Railway Company's Channel steamer Hilds off St. Malo more than one hundred lives were lost.

— Thirty-nine were killed and thirty injured in a fire in a cheap lodging house in Glasgow.

— The St. Petersburg workmen, having decided to abandon the strike, are debating whether to demand an eight hour day. — A witness of the rioting at Vladivostok reported that six hundred of the garrison were killed and nearly half the city was burned; the damage is estimated at \$25,000,000. —— Russian officers called on the Japanese to quell an inciplent mutiny among returning Russian prisoners of war. —— Two meetings of sympathy with the Jews in Russia were held in Rome. —— The Porte has not yet replied to the ultimatum of the powers regarding Macedonian reforms; the embassies are preparing for a naval demonstration. —— On the return of the Mikado from worshipping at the Shinto Temples of Ise the crowds in the streets of Tokio cheered him enthusiastically. —— The Japanese press is jubilant over the completion of the new treafy with Corea. —— The Municipal Council of the Isle of Pines has issued a statement denying the charges of J. M. Keenan, of Pittsburg. —— A delegation from Norway arrived in Copenhagen to make formal announcement to Prince Charles delegation from Norway arrived in Copenhagen to make formal announcement to Prince Charles of his election to be King of Norway.

DOMESTIC.—The Board of Consulting Engineers of the Isthmian Canal Commission decided to substitute Brussels for Paris as their next meeting place.——A forty ton steel ingot in which the bodies of two men had disapp in which the bodies of two men had disappears was buried with the rites of the Roman Catholic Church near Philadelphia. —— General Crozier, in his report on the Ordnance Department, recommended that smaller charges be used in big guns, thereby increasing the life of the rifling. —— A dispatch from Los Angeles said that relies of the Miller and Olinder party had here found year a described Indian camp near been found near a deserted Indian camp near the Gulf of California. —— Three New-York the Guif of California.

The Stamford hunting for grizzly bears.

A religious revival, to sweep the whole State and to continue five weeks, was

CITY.—It was discovered that the waters of New-York Harbor wers befouled by the city's sewage, which was kept swinging back and forth by the action of the tide. — Two deckhands on the Hamilton ferryboat Pierrepont It was announced that Mrs. Tousey, daughter of Mrs Todd, would return from Europe this week and press the investigation of the mystery of her mother's death. — Detectives who were searching for Krup, the missing "squealer," thought he might still be concealed in the city. It was reported that the District Attorney would seek a pardon for Rothschild, who turned State's evidence against Armitage Mathews.

— The Federated Union asked if the Citizens Union still existed.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt disembarking Union still existed. — Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, disembarking from La Savoie, was detained at the pier on account of a jewel bag not properly passed. — Mayor Martin Behrman of New-Orleans, in this city, expressed satisfaction at the outlook in New-Orleans.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 46 degrees; lowest, 35.

CLEANSING MOUNT KISCO.

An important though sadly belated step was taken by the city government on Friday toward the redemption of the water supply from dangerous pollution. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment unanimously adopted the plans presented by the Commissioner of Water Supply for the purchase of extensive tracts of land at Mount Kisco and its vicinity on which, as The Tribune has repeatedly shown, the Croton water has been disgustingly and dangerously contaminated. It is to be regretted that such a step is necessary, for it will mean expense to New-York | fewer than fifty short flights above a local park and disturbance and inconvenience to a part of Mount Kisco. But since it is necessary, it is to be regarded with much satisfaction as marking a long advance toward decency and health; and The Tribune is particularly entitled to rejoice at this result of its exposures of scandalous conditions too long tolerated by the authorities whose duty it was to observe and to cor-

rect them. We have said it will cause some disturbance at Mount Kisco; yet it will cause no pecuniary | it practicable to carry. Otherwise the construcloss, but probably considerable gain, while the gain for local cleanliness, decency and health will be simply incalculable. Some people up there, it is true, seem to be displeased with The Tribune for its campaign and with New-York for not wishing longer to imbibe their diluted With these sordid and selfish views, however, we cannot agree; nor can we sympathize with those who affect to lament the destruction of foul slums because it will break up the homes of poor people. We do not believe in housing poor people in piggerles-for

the profit of the owners of the piggeries. It is not only New-York's water supply, but be cleansed-a village far too beautiful and attractive to be longer marred with the pest holes which this city is about to abolish. The work should have been done long ago, when The Tribune first called attention to the need of it. Now that, after years of scandclous neglect, it been identified, but the work deserves encourage- disposition to provide for more remote require-

has at last been undertaken, it is to be hoped it will be executed "with neatness and dispatch."

There should not be a day's unnecessary delay in taking possession of the land and in sweeping out of existence the repulsive nuisances that exist upon it. Neither should there be, in assessing values and paying for the land, the annoying and costly delay that has marked the sluggish operations of the municipal authorities at Katonah and eisewhere. The city ought to be able once in a lifetime to do an important piece of work in businesslike fashion.

HOME RULE IN POLITICS.

A good deal of sound common sense may be found in the opinions expressed by Tax Commissioner Strasbourger and the resolutions adopted by the 31st Assembly District Republicans concerning the management of county organization. We by no means share the view of separatists who think that the city of New-York should be independent of the state, and that it is in some way an impertinence for country legislators to have a voice or conviction of their own on bills which may affect the people of this city, as well as the rest of the state. Neither do we think that the Republicans outside of the city have not a legitimate interest in the prosperity of the party in a community which casts about half the total vote of the state. A weak organization or a stolen election here is a matter of vital importance to the rural counties. And we, in turn, are properly interested in their getting out a full vote and having a party organization which will stand for decent things, and send to Albany representatives who will work for a common good government. Nevertheless, the people of this county do not feel it necessary to supervise every detail of party management in Monroe, or Erie, or Chautauqua, or to hold outside county leaders in tutelage with respect to their home politics, however much they may care about their actions with respect to the affairs of the whole state. It would seem as if we, in turn, ought to manage our local concerns and to seek the fount of wisdom among our own citizens.

Mr. Platt, in the days of his leadership, was always insistent in his profession of noninterference with internal county affairs. He was a citizen of Owego. As state leader, controversies sometimes came before him, or, rather, before the state committee, which demanded advice or adjudication, but that he interfered with home rule here more than in other counties he would have denied. So, too, with Mr. Odell. Ask him anything about New-York County affairs, and he will say he comes from Newburg, and will tell inquirers to seek light from the local leaders. Yet nobody is in the least unfamiliar with the fact that for years both these leaders have been consulted and followed in the management of purely local matters by Mr. Quigg, Mr. Morris, Mr. Halpin and their fellows, after a fashion in which Mr. Hendricks, of Onondaga; Mr. Aldridge, of Monroe: Mr. Dunn, of Broome, or Mr. Woodruff, right here in Kings, never thought of consulting them. And it was not their fault. Other counties developed their own leadership. The Republicans of New-York County have for the most part acted as if party management was no affair of theirs. The organization has been deserted by many of the better class of men who ought to be in it as privates-such as are in it elsewhere-and weak men have been left to come to the front as managers in the districts.

We have had a situation here which frequently forced state leaders to take hold of affairs with a strong hand if the party's prospects in the whole state were not to be ruined. But it is time for a change. We shall never have a strong, self-reliant organization here till we learn to stand and walk on our own feet. We must find strong men right here who will be real leaders, and then insist that they shall be their own masters and not seek to pass along their responsibility. There surely are Republicans of capacity for that work, and we believe that the Republicans of the county, as well as of the state at large, would rejoice to see them put forward and to offer them every encouragement in building up a powerful, selfreliant, autonomous New-York County organization.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Charles M. Manly, who was for several years associated with Professor Langley in experiments which had an unfortunate termination. believes that a large sphere of usefulness is open to the flying machine. In an address to the recently organized Aero Club in this city the other night he said that the invention would probably prove as serviceable to mankind as the steamboat, the locomotive or any other modern vehicle. Few persons who are not peronautic enthusiasts will accept this estimate. That a self-propelled airship will facilitate the exploration of hitherto inaccessible places and will enlarge the possibilities of military reconnoissance is beyond question; and geographical research certainly is desirable-more so, perhaps, than advances in the art of war. But the world cannot possibly derive such great and practical benefits from the airship as it does from cheap means of transportation for the masses. A much more limited number of people will employ it than use an automobile; and even the automobile cannot be said to meet any overpowering human need.

As between the type of flying machine which relies for support on a gas bag and one which secures buoyancy only from progressive motion, Mr. Manly expresses a decided preference for the latter. For such a choice there is still much ex-Santos-Dumont and his followers have performed the most sensational aeronautic feats up to the present time; but the day for final judgment has not arrived. Among the advocates of the aeroplane have been a score of level headed scientific men, Lord Kelvin and Sir Hiram Maxim among them. With great propriety Mr. Manly laid stress on the fact that Professor Langley's aerodrome failed to fly because of the defective means of launching it, and not because of any inherent defect in its principle. In fact, long before the big machine which was tested publicly at Widewater, on the Potomac, was built small models had been tried

in private and had exhibited great promise, The speaker had the grace to mention, more over, the quiet progress being made along the same line by the Wright brothers, of Dayton, Ohio. These men are said to have made no without serious accident. Thus they demonstrated not only the feasibility of remaining aloft as long as their airships were kept in motion, but also of making a start and landing without mishap. Such performances show that substantial improvement is being made in the handling of neroplanes, even if none has been effected in their design. To make a voyage lasting for two or three hours may require a larger supply of fuel than the Wright brothers have yet found tion of an airship for such work would apparently be a simple matter. When once it has made its appearance the chance will be afforded for an instructive comparison between the two types of craft. It may then turn out that in diminished friction with the air, in endurance and possibly in other qualities the aeroplane is distinctly superior to the gas bag.

The formation of a society in this country like the Aero Club is a good thing. There is evidence that a majority of the members of the new organization are sane men and are qualified by experience and scientific training to proceed intelligently in whatever venture they undertake, also the village of Mount Kisco itself, that will | Criticism and competition, while imposing checks on injudicious methods, will stimulate well directed effort. Those results are sure to follow close affiliation among devotees of aerial navigation. Mr. Manly has overrated the importance of the sort of experiment with which he has ing prompt deliveries that there is a growing Englishman who went to Scotland to seek fame

ment. It would be hard to find a more rational mode of supplying this than by providing for systematic discussion by experts.

GOOD ROADS AND TREES.

The adoption, among the others, of the constitutional amendment for the promotion of good roads gives timeliness to the suggestive letter which we print in another column concerning some features of highway administration and especially concerning the planting and maintenance of trees on all new or improved roads. It is an unfortunate fact that on a large proportion of the good roads which have been created in recent years no attempt at systematic tree planting has been made. That work seems not to enter into the roadmaker's plan of campaigu. Yet for utility as well as for beauty it is of importance, second by a long way, no doubt, but second only, to the building of the roads themselves. To give grateful shade in our torrid summers, to provide windbreaks in our tempestuous winters and to serve the purposes, in their measure, which forests serve in their larger measure, rows of trees along the highways are as precious in their mission of practical utility as in that of simple beauty.

Most of our good roads are being made simply by improving old ones. These latter are often well shaded, though perhaps in a hit or miss fashion. In a considerable proportion of cases the work of road improvement proves destructive to the trees-in widening or altering the level of the roadbed-so that what was formerly a well shaded stretch of mud or dust becomes a shadeless stretch of macadam. There has been much gain, but also some loss; and the loss should be repaired so that there will be only gain. In other cases entirely new roads are made or old roads are straightened and laid out anew, in which there are no trees at all by the wayside, and the new roadbed, with all its value for traction, is unattractive and uncomfortable at all seasons.

The cost of planting trees is a mere trifle compared with the cost of road building. The work and "bother" are slight-very slight, if attended to at the proper time. The cost and labor of maintaining the trees after they are planted are practically nii, and the beneficent results are great. In the legislation that may be called for to put into effect the constitutional amendment just adopted, it will be well if the planting of trees is recognized and provided for as an integral and essential part of the work.

CARE OF NEW-JERSEY PARKS.

Mr. Frederick W. Kelsev's series of articles on the park system of Essex County, N. J., easily the most pretentious in New-Jersey, has aroused interest in the method of selecting the commission intrusted with the management of the parks. The appointing power is lodged in the Supreme Court justice sitting in the Essex circuit, and he may name whomsoever he pleases without let or hindrance from anybody. This is rather a curious method, and if squarely tested before an impartial tribunal it might be condemned on constitutional grounds.

The parks are paid for and maintained by the taxpayers of the county, and yet they have no voice whatever in choosing the men to supervise the spending of their money. The people do have a voice in the choice of a Governor, and he names the Supreme Court justice (with the concurrence of the Senate), who in turn picks the park commissioners. This is a plain and palpable violation of the principle of home rule and direct interference on the part of the state government with the management of county affairs. If the Governor or one of his appointees may name the park commissioners, why not the County Freeholders or the governing bodies of the various cities and towns?

The Freeholders are elected by the people as the governing body of the county, but they are hardly the right sort of men to manage the parks. It is doubtful, too, if the public would be satisfied to have the park commissioners appointed by and subordinate to the Freeholders. Assuming these to be the conditions, the only thing left, apparently, is to have the commissioners elected on a general county ticket, the same as Assemblymen, and it might be worth while for the incoming legislature to authorize a trial of that plan.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Stringency heavy liquidation of securities for a time, and the average of the sixty most active railway stocks fell \$4.02 below the high record established last month. At no time, however, was there the demoralization that has been conspicgous on previous occasions when call loans ruled as high as 18 per cent on most new accommodation for two consecutive days. The explanation is obvious; most stocks were in strong hands that had provided for such a complication by borrowing whatever funds were needed on long terms when rates were easy. Had there been any extensive long account carried by the general public or small traders the pressure to realize would have produced a break of 10 points or more. But the powerful interests in control of the situation were soon able to check the decline, and there was a recovery of about half the loss, Pool operations were resumed in various specialties, several new issues being taken up by the market manipulators. Aside from the better financial position both here and abroad, the only development of importance was more disturbance in Russia. Reports from the interior indicate that the railways are handling freight more promptly, and incomplete figures of earnings for the current month indicate a gain of about 5 per cent over last year's business.

As might have been expected, money rates rose to 25 per cent in exceptional cases, and on two days the ruling rate was about 18 per cent, This was the highest position of recent years, and also the first time since 1902 that the associated banks held no surplus reserve. For a time the pressure was severe, yet no uneasiness was felt, owing to the sharp decline in foreign exchange rates, indicating that gold imports would soon relieve the situation if necessary. Canadian banks sent large sums to take advantage of the attractive rates, and there was much foreign lending in the form of finance bills. Still more efficacious was the reduction of borrowing on Stock Exchange collateral, many speculative holdings of securities being thrown on the market. Had the stringency affected legitimate business to any serious extent it is probable that the Secretary of the Treasury would have released government funds, but he did not find it necessary to increase deposits in the national banks. An event of some importance was the advance in quotations of silver bullion to the highest point since 1900, offerings at London falling behind the demand from the Far East. Regular operations of the Treasury have continued to maintain a close balance between receipts and expenditures, but gross stocks of gold each day attained new high water marks.

Rusiness conditions throughout the country have maintained a progress that is remarkable. in view of several events calculated to produce operate very conservatively as to provision for future requirements because of rumors that a strike will occur, although the best authorities appear confident that the meeting next month will result in a tacit agreement to continue the present arrangement. Real estate sales are enormous, and building permits are being issued in excess of any previous year. High prices of raw materials still tend to make purchasers delay, but in the majority of cases stocks have become so far depleted and so much difficulty has been experienced in secur-

ments. Exports of merchandise in October did not show the usual increase over the corresponding month last year, but the loss can be readily traced to smaller shipments of cotton. Omitting this one item, the comparison is most satisfactory. Imports surpassed any previous month in the nation's history, with the excep-

tion of last March. Speculation in wheat quieted down under conflicting influences, but the cash situation is decidedly improved by the more liberal movement. While it is true that comparison is being made with a period of almost unprecedented inactivity of export trade last year, it is gratifying to note that each week recently has shown a gradual increase, the latest figures being more nearly normal than at any time this season or last. The increase in outgo of corn is even more striking, but this is chiefly because there v as practically no movement a year ago. A violent decline occurred in cotton, option sales reaching a remarkably large aggregate, but the downward movement was finally checked by a better demand at Liverpool and a fairly satisfactory ratio between exports and port receipts. Option sales of coffee have been little short of phenomenal, most of the trading being in the nature of switching from December to more remote deliveries.

Few plants in any of the leading manufacturing industries are idle, except where repairs are necessitated by the recent active campaign or because of difficulty in securing the right kind of labor. Probably the most striking news relates to the new records of output being established by specially well equipped steel mills, but all departments of this industry, down to pig iron furnaces and coke ovens, are surpassing earlier records. Bessemer pig iron has again advanced in price, yet thus far there is none of the inflation that conservative men believe is the only thing that can prevent present activity being continued and increased in 1906. The mere fact that winter is almost here and much contemplated structural work and pipe laying cannot be completed until spring does not prevent the placing of contracts for materials. This must be taken as another evidence of the confidence with which the future is regarded. Footwear factories are now provided with business running well into next spring, and deliveries of seasonable goods are forwarded as rapidly as possible, although not always fast enough to prevent complaint. Hides and leather have lost no strength, but small offerings make quiet markets.

Ex-President Cleveland is also engaged in a canvass. He is taking note of canvasbacks, redheads and mallards in the Back Bay, Virginia, and is doing his best to prevent any of them getting away by bail or otherwise.

If there is any excuse for doing in Rome what the Romans do, there may be one for witnessing the characteristic sport of the Mexicans while visiting Mexico. The entertainment given to the members of the mining convention who went over from El_Paso to Cludad Juarez last week, however, doubtless satisfied the curiosity of most of the spectators so thoroughly that they will never want to see a bull fight again.

Borough President Cassidy of Queens paid \$7,665 for the privilege of being beaten. It was worth much more than that-to the people.

James W. Osborne scems to have taken to heart some of the things the newspapers said of him in the recent election. Mr. Osborne should not despair. It is a great handicap for any man to make a record as a Tammany orator-one who is sufficiently naïve to reveal the true inwardness of the organization-but Mr. Osborne is still young enough to outgrow that misfortune if he tries hard and sincerely.

Five of Tammany's floaters have fled and there are more to follow. It is to be hoped they will not all get away. There is a great demand for them in New-York just now.

Havana has evidently mastered more completely than New-Orleans the art of suppressing yellow fever promptly. Havana has not yet got rid of it completely, but by vigilance, energy and frankness has apparently stopped the spread of the disease. Military control was undoubtedly a potent factor in Cuban education, and it is a long time since the Crescent City enjoyed that particular advantage.

There is a disquieting rumor that New-York's 400 have shrunk to 79. Those who have been counted out will probably demand a recount.

The Hon. Bourke Cockran, after his arduous labors in behalf of Tammany and "honest graft" in the recent campaign, is now intent upon forming a world combination to give the Chinese the kind of rule he thinks they ought to have. A people who have existed so many thousands of years and yet have nothing corresponding to the Tammany standard in the matter of elections and Krup ballots naturally appeal to the sympathies of Mr. Cockran.

After that payment of \$1,000 by Mr. Carnegle for a tin pail luncheon eaten years ago, a great many people will be glad to have Mr. Carnegie call around when he is hungry again.

Boston is getting ready sedately for a mayoralty election, and, to be in fashion with New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and many other cities, the Democratic machine has received a jelt such as it has not had for years in the matter of nominations. The voters evidently have the bit in their teeth in Boston as else-

These are sad days for the "honest grafters' who received only a pitiful \$5 each for the carbon proofs that they had "delivered the goods." The men who paid them are still here and the trail is getting warm.

PERSONAL.

The Marchioness of Ormonde possesses a gold plate service 380 years old said to be the most valuable in Great Britain.

The Duchess of Somerset, who has aroused a storm in England by declaring fairy tales harmful reading for children, was premier duchess at the coronation of King Edward, though now she precedence to the Duchess of Norfolk. The daughter of the late Charles Mackinnon, she married twenty-eight years ago, but has no dren, the heir presumptive to the dukedom t her husband's brother, Lord Percy St. Maur.

Dr. Harper has finished his work as president of Chicago University so that it can be to a successor. His physicians have told him that his expectation of life is short.

Andrew Carnegie has ordered an edition of Wilfrid Campbell's poems to be printed for him. A copy will go to each Carnegie library. Lord Rayleigh, who is to be the new president of

the British Royal Society, is a brother-in-law of the Prime Minister. He was senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman forty years ago. For several years he was secretary to the Royal Society—a seat of honor occupied by many illustrious men in the past. Lord Rayleigh belongs to the Order of Merit and has many other distinctions. He is sixty-three years old. For several

A recent enlistment at the regular army b in St. Louis was that of Tolbert von Watson, a native of Vienna. His father is an officer in Austria's military attaché in Washington. Private von Watson speaks and writes nine languages. He is twenty-six years old and has studied medicine in this country as well as in the Austrian capital. The young man has travelled extensively, including one tour around the world with his sister. He is very much infatuated with America and gives as his reasons for joining the hospital corps of the army that it will give him an excellent opportunity to learn English and study medicine at the same time.

Dr. Charles Cooper, who is shortly to retire from the editorship of "The Edinburgh Scotsman," is an only educated in that town, but received his early journalistic training there in the office of "The Hull Packet." He received the honorary degree of LLD, from Edinburgh University about four

years ago. President Eaton of Beloit College, who has just resigned on account of poor health after nineteen years of service, has been presented by the trus-tees with a most elaborate silver dinner service, and by the faculty with a loving cup.

Governor Folk of Missouri has personally learned of a new form of "graft." A man was sentenced for six years for false registration. His family came for a pardon. The Governor was in doubt, when the five-year-old daughter timidly said: "If you let my papa go I'll give you a kiss." The Governor replied, a trifle husky: "All right, little girl, you shall take him home with you."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The president of the Louisville Board of Trade, who has just returned from a shooting excursion in Louisiana had always on previous trips taken Antoine Lemaitre as his guide. This time Antoine was sick and Louis Viger was presented to him as a substitute. Louis was a tall, slender fellow whose only attire was a cotton shirt, ancient trousers and battered hat, but whose shotgun was much finer than that of any other member of the Louisville man's party. The Louisville man asked: "But are you as good a guide as Antoine? We think there is no one in the world like Antoine."
"M'sleu," Louis replied with dignity, "I will tell
you one t'ing, an' you shall judge. Two weeks
pas' Antoine an' I go to hunt duck. He take his batteau ze bayou; I take my batteau ze odaire side ze bayou. We see not'ing. We hear not'ing. Bimeby one duck he fly right down ze meedle of ze bayou. Ze duck say quack-quack! Antoine say bang-bang! I say bang-bang! An', by gar! Antoine keell hees half dat duck; I keell my half, too, by

HIS PARENTS OPINION. He's never been to college and has little use for

books. Except the ones with lots of pictures in. Ie's not a fluent talker, though you'd think it from his looks.

But pretty soon we think that he'll begin.

We don't know how he learned so much. You'd
be surprised to see
What marvellous intelligence he shows.

It's just a source of never falling wonder, sir,
to me.

The heaps of things our little baby knows. Some children are accomplished; they can do a lot of things, I do a number of them fairly well. dances to perfection and another plays or

sings,
Or in some other manner may excel—
But not at two years, often. They're comparatively old. Our little skeezicks now is barely two. Fou hardly would believe me, I imagine, if I told You half the things our little one can do.

I've heard of other bables that their parents brag about,
They're prodigies, you'd naturally think.
The fond and foolish fathers quite believe it all,
no doubt.
But I just smile and turn my head and wink.
I'm not disposed to blame them for their foolish-

They've got to make the most of what they've But if you saw our youngster you would cheerfully The cunning little rascal beats the lot.

(Chicago News.

The Rev. A. J. Kynett, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of the South District of Philadelphia, tells a story at his own expense. He was asked one day to help the colored brothren raise some money for a church. When he came to preach, the paster of the church, in order to impress the congregation with the Rev. Kynett's importance, said: "Brethren and sisters, it now my great pleasure and delight to introduce the Rev. Dr. Kynett, the sounding brass and the tinkling cymbal of the Methodist Church." When Dr. Graeff addressed the same congregation some onths later he was introduced as "the great obstacle of the Methodist Church,"

WAIL OF THE JOUENEYMAN POET. I bought a rhymers' lexicon. I said: "My troubles are all done." Alackaday! they'd but begun.

For when I sought a rhyme for "blade," I found the freaklah phrases "cade," And "dade," and "estacade," and "hade." And when I sought a rhyme for "see," The lexicon had "callpee." And "blea," "mobee," "rakee" and "scree," I sighed, and sought a rhyme for "got," To find—ye gods!—"kumquat" and "bott," "Capot" and "witenagemot."

I cried, "Do words like these exist?" And turned a page to come on "frist," With, just below it, "sist" and "xyst." "My lexicon." I cried, "adieu!
The consomme aux pois for you!"
And tore the costly thing in two.
—(Buffalo Courier.

Dr. Charles Cooper, the veteran Editor of "The Edinburgh Scotsman," is about to retire and his successor will be Mr. Croal, the London representative of the paper. Of Mr. Cooper not a few anecdotes are told. One of them has reference to an anonymous series of articles which he wrote for articles to a colleague in Parliament House day, a barrister remarked, "It's easily seen the have considered it rulnous and inhuman to in editor is away from home when rot like this is allowed to appear."

Discouraging.—Gaston—I tell you, old man, Miss Watkyns is a mighty sensible mirl—the most sensible girl. I think, I ever knew.

Alphonse—I think you're right, my boy. I wouldn't advise you to propose to her.—(Somer-

PRAISES THE PRESIDENT'S FATHER.

The Rev. Mr. Locke Tells of Mr. Roosevelt's Early Charities in This City.

Preaching on "The Father of the Family-His Influence and Responsibility," in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, last night, the Rev. Dr. Charles Edward Locke made the following reference to the President:

lowing reference to the President:

A generation ago a kindly man used to be seen going around the tenement house districts of this even then great city with a large basket on his arm, filled with necessities and delicacies for the poor. He freely dispensed his wealth to the sick and the needy. To-day the honored father is gratefully remembered in the tireless endeavors of his illustrious son, whose achievements reach beyond the boundaries of this republic in his colossal undertakings for the peace of the world. Without Theodore Roosevelt, sr., the herculean tasks, the common sense and the Christian fortitude of the President of the United States would never have been.

MORE COUNSEL FOR MERIWETHER.

Annapolis Lawyer Engaged to Assist Lieutenant Commander Robison.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 19 .- James M. Munroe, well known lawyer of Annapolis, has been engaged assist Lieutenant Commander J. K. Robi U. S. N., counsel to Midshipman Minor Meriwether, ir. at his trial before a court martial to begin Wednesday at the Naval Academy on charges causing the death of Midshipman James Branch, fr. Lieutenant Commander Robison spen much time in consultation with his client.

IRVING MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Two hundred persons, actors, clergymen thers, occupied the Manhattan Theatre yesterday afternoon at services in memory of Sir Henry Irving. The services were under the auspices of the Actors' Church Alliance and the direction of the Rev. T. H. Sill. The Rev. N. S. S. Gray, of Minnesota, opened the meeting and Canon Knowles. of St. Chrysostom Church, read the Lesson. Mr. Sill made a few remarks, introducing F. F. Mackay, director of the Dramatic School of Art, who made the memorial address.

GIFTS FOR NEW ART SCHOOL.

Generous gifts are expected soon for the maintenance of the School of Fine Arts planned by President Butier of Columbia University and in-volving the co-operation of Columbia, the National Academy of Design and the Metropolitan Museum

of Art.

It was said that an endowment fund of about \$300,000 probably would be received in the near future for the establishment of three professorships, at salaries of from \$3.500 to \$5,000 each, which do not now exist. In the raising of \$500,000 for the erection of a fine arts building on South Field, at 116th-st, and Broadway, large subscriptions are expected soon from several wealthy New-Yorkers.

DR. VAN DYKE AT HARVARD. Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 19 .- The Rev. Dr. Henry

week of service as Harvard University preacher. In Appleton Chapel, to-night, he delivered a sermon of protest against the pessimism expressed in the life and literature of the present day. He took for his text Psalms, 4, 8: "They be many that say, Lord, who will show us any good?"

Dr. Van Dyke will preach at Appleton Chapel every morning during the present week.

UNEMPLOYED LONDON.

Practical Operation of Free Imports and Direct Taxation.

London, November 11. Polemics over systems of taxation are silenced by proofs of starvation and destitution. It was so in Cobden's time when the potato rot set in after a cold rainy seasen, and Lord John Russell proclaimed his conversion to the policy of the Anti-Corn Law agitators, and Sir Robert Peel esolved to introduce free trade. Traditional party policies, the tactics of leaders, the argur.ents of financiers and the experience of treasury officials were of little account when the most eloquent Free Trader, sturdy John Bright, could sum up the politics of the day in the terrible sentence: "Famine, against which we had warred, joined us." Equally convincing to-day is the evidence that industries are overwhelmed with the increasing burden of competition, and that immense masses of the population are without employment and in dire distress. Mr. Chamberlain might make weighty speeches on commerce and empire, and the tariff reform commission issue reports on the destructive force of foreign competition; or Mr. Asquith and other Liberals might demonstrate from monthly, quarterly or annual exhibits of the export trade that the country was never more prosperous; and the inconclusive oratory passed like gusts of wind among patches of thorn and hazel on the chalk downs. Argument ceases when long files of hungry women, with pinched faces, march across London to tell the Prime Minister that their husbands and fathers are out of work, and to hear his sorrowful admission that he cannot do anything for them. The idleness and destitution of masses of working people in London and throughout the United Kingdom are decisive proofs that the country is not prosperous, and that something ought to be done. When Sir Robert Peel reached similar conclusions the fiscal system was changed, and the risk of breaking up the party was courses. ously faced. What Mr. Balfour will do is problematical Socialists are charged with organizing the bat-

tallons of the unemployed and exaggerating the woes of the poverty stricken East End. They are active without doubt, and they are not temperate in their language, as is shown by Mr. Hyndman's declaration in Trafalgar Square that the Czar's bullets are better than the Prime Minister's sneers. Yet, irresponsible as is their plea that every workingman has an inalienable right to employment and that the State is under obligation to provide it in the last resort, and ominous as it is to have excitable crowds in the capital dispersing with cheers for a social revolution, it cannot be denied that the destitution among the London poor is terrible, and that it arises mainly from lack of work. The borough authorities, the overseers of the poor rate and the parish workers throughout the metropolis agree that the misery among the lower classes is appalling AM has not been paralleled during recent years. Estimates of the number of unemployed in London are untrustworthy, for Mr. Charles Booth has not attempted to give one, and he is the only competent investigator of metropolitan poverty, but it cannot be doubted that tens of thousands are underfed and starving in the capital of the empire. The Prime Minister, when the leaders of the long procession of women and children came to him, could not give them much comfort. He could not deny that there was terrible distress, and the best suggestion that he could make was that the ambiguous, ineffective bill enacted by Parliament during the last session might not be quite worthless. There were no sneers, for Mr. Balfour spoke most sympathetically, both at the local government board and at the Guildhall; but there was no attempt to deal broadly and in a practical spirit with a dangerous situation. He did not venture, as Mr. Chamberlain would have done in his place, to advocate changes of tariff policy which would tend to supply more employment in the home trades and industries. The Free Traders would have had their

answer if the Prime Minister had recommended

moderate duties on manufactured goods. They would have charged him with proposing to increase the cost of living at a period when thou-"The Scotsman" from Egypt. Showing one of the sands of workers were unemployed and their families reduced to extremities. They would terrupt or check importations of cheap goods when the masses were earning less than they do usually, and they would have closed their argument with impassioned protests against dear food and the half loaf during a period of destitution. The wary Prime Minister, playing for safety, as is his habit, refrained from making proposals which would have involved premature discussion. Yet for two years Mr. Chamberlain has been laying stress in his speeches on this vital question of employment for workers at home, and has been contending that unrestricted importation takes the bread out of their mouths. Apparently his case for a partial revision of the free trade system is made out, when there is direct and unanswerable proof that there is a deplorable lack of employment in many industries and trades, and that it is attended with unparalleled destitution. Whatever may be the aggregate amount of exports in the monthly or quarterly exhibits of British commerce, when the values of cotton wool and other fabrics have been enhanced by high prices there does not seem to be work enough in the factories to keep the industrial population busy. In America during recent years there has been a great increase in importations of raw material, but simultaneously the export of manufactured goods has grown even more rapidly, so that the tariff system operates to encourage the production of home supplies of material, to stimulate manufacturing and to keep the industrial population fully employed. In Great Britain, whatever may have been the results during the early decades of free trade, the effect of unrestricted importa tion is now different. Home labor is not kept employed. Free importing promotes excessive competition, but cheapness spells starvation for

those out of work. The Free Traders have their explanation of the anomaly of a vast horde of unemployed when the commerce of the United Kingdom is apparently in a flourishing state. It is the crushing effect of taxation, national and local, on the industries themselves. A shilling income tax. they assert, is so much dead weight which every business enterprise is forced to carry; and to this is added municipal taxation on a scale previously unknown; so that, unless retrenchment be effected in national and local administration, the industries will be ground to powder between the upper and lower millstones. Poplar, with its 12 shilling rate, supplies practical illustrations for this view, and the withdrawal of four or five of the largest firms of employers on account of the intolerable burdens of local taxation is commented on in some quarters as a warning that local authorities should be absolutely forbidden to undertake work properly belonging to private enterprise. Chairmen of joint stock companies in apologizing for reduced dividends grow eloquent in condemning municipal trading. One of them has described the ever increasing municipal taxation as gripping his company "like the tentacles of a gigantic octopus," but the eloquence would be more im pressive if the printed summary did not disclose aggregate payments of more than 380 per cent in dividends in the course of ten years. According to some of these doctrinaires the municipalities by excessive borrowing and trading have made local government so expensive that private industry is paralyzed and workmen are thrown out of employment. Yet when there